

**SOCIOLOGY****CODE :- 18**

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Marks: 100

Name: _____	Roll No. _____
-------------	----------------

*Read instructions given below before opening this booklet:***DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Use only **BLUE Ball Point Pen**.
2. In case of any defect – Misprint, Missing Question/s Get the booklet changed. No complaint shall be entertained after the examination.
3. Before you mark the answer, read the instruction on the OMR Sheet (Answer Sheet) also before attempting the questions and fill the particulars in the ANSWER SHEET carefully and correctly.
4. There are FOUR options to each question. Darken only one to which you think is the right answer. There will be no Negative Marking.
5. Answer Sheets will be collected after the completion of examination and no candidate shall be allowed to leave the examination hall earlier.
6. The candidates are to ensure that the Answer Sheet is handed over to the room invigilator only.
7. Rough work, if any, can be done on space provided at the end of the Question Booklet itself. No extra sheet will be provided in any circumstances.
8. Write the BOOKLET SERIES in the space provided in the answer sheet, by darkening the corresponding circles.
9. Regarding incorrect questions or answers etc. Candidates kindly see NOTE at the last page of the Booklet.

1. The term 'Reference Group' was first introduced by :
 (A) Hyman (B) N.W.Thomas
 (C) Srinivas (D) Cooley
2. The collection of roles that goes with a given status is termed as :
 (A) Multiple roles (B) Conflict of roles
 (C) Role Set (D) Summation of roles
3. Who stated that "society is web of social relationship" ?
 (A) Weber (B) MacIver (C) Durkheim (D) Marx
4. A formally organised group having limited objectives that are specifically spelled out is known as :
 (A) Community (B) Organisation
 (C) Association (D) Society
5. The concept of 'Sanskritisation' is closely related to the concept of :
 (A) Primary group (B) Relative group
 (C) Reference group (D) Pressure group
6. Community and society can be different on the basis of which of the following element ?
 (A) Group of persons (B) Definite locality
 (C) Likeness of interest (D) Sentiment of oneness
7. Which of the following is termed as an abstract concept ?
 (A) Society (B) Community
 (C) Institution (D) Association
8. Who gave the first complete definition of culture in his book "Primitive Culture"?
 (A) David Bidwy (B) G P Nerdock
 (C) MacIver and Page (D) Edward B Tylor
9. Which of the following is not an example of non-material element ?
 (A) Clothes (B) Norms (C) Folkways (D) Belief
10. Rural society is an example of :
 (A) Association (B) Community
 (C) Region (D) Nation
11. Sex, age and caste, all are examples of :
 (A) Ascribed status (B) Cultural status
 (C) Achieved status (D) Biological status
12. Who coined the term 'Primary Group' ?
 (A) Durkheim (B) Cooley (C) Ginsberg (D) Comte

13. Main objective of 'Nikah' among Muslims is :
 (A) Procreation and legislation of children
 (B) Religious sanctification of marriage
 (C) Finding groom for daughter/sister
 (D) To purify the bride and groom
14. Hindus consider marriage as obligatory, because :
 (A) It is important for harmonious relations between sexes
 (B) Sexual gratification outside marriage is sin
 (C) The birth of a son is necessary for the discharge of obligation to the ancestors
 (D) Marriage is precondition for entering into Grihastha Ashrama
15. Marriage to more than one wife is called :
 (A) Polygyny (B) Polyandry
 (C) Matrilinearity (D) Matrifocality
16. The first significant contribution to the study of kinship was made by :
 (A) Tylor (B) Morgan
 (C) Malinowski (D) Radcliffe Brown
17. Socialisation is entirely based on :
 (A) Political interaction (B) Economic interaction
 (C) Social interaction (D) Universal interaction
18. Which stage of life is the most important stage of socialization?
 (A) Adolescent (B) Adulthood
 (C) Childhood (D) Old age
19. What are the major dimensions of stratification ?
 (A) Class, power and status (B) Power and wealth
 (C) Caste and class (D) Land and prestige
20. When a girl of higher caste marries a boy of the lower caste, the system is known as :
 (A) Pratiloma (B) Anuloma
 (C) Sororate (D) Levirate
21. Which among the following is the indicator of open stratification system ?
 (A) Ethnicity (B) Class
 (C) Religion (D) Caste
22. Social Stratification is:
 (A) A system in which people can change their status with relative ease.
 (B) Based entirely on self classification.
 (C) The ranking of individuals and groups into hierarchical layers
 (D) None of the above

34. Who made studies on dominant caste in South India ?
 (A) Ramchandra Guha (B) Y.V. Reddy
 (C) M.N. Srinivas (D) D.N. Majumdar
35. According to 2011 census, the state having the highest urban population is :
 (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Kerala
36. When the norms related to religion are not confirmed to a sector, culture, an individual or a group, it can be called as :
 (A) Social deviance (B) Legal deviance
 (C) Sexual deviance (D) Religious deviance
37. Who developed the term 'Role-Set' ?
 (A) Karl Marx and Engels (B) R Merton
 (C) Max Weber (D) R Linton and SF Nadel
38. Which among the following correctly describes changed position of women in a modern Indian family ?
 (A) Woman's increasing economic independence
 (B) Woman becoming head of the family
 (C) Woman's growing independence to her domestic obligations
 (D) Woman's competitiveness with male peers in the family
39. Indian Parliament adopted Science Policy Resolution in which year ?
 (A) 1963 (B) 1958 (C) 1955 (D) 1949
40. The Science and Technology Policy aims to position India among top five global powers by which time period ?
 (A) 2015 (B) 2022 (C) 2020 (D) 2024
41. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines children as those who are under :
 (A) 14 years (B) 15 years (C) 18 years (D) 21 years
42. Industrial worker in general is :
 (A) An uncommitted worker
 (B) A semi-committed worker
 (C) Generally committed worker
 (D) Specifically committed worker
43. 'Population Pyramid' is a graphical technique to represent:
 (A) Birth rate and death rate of the population
 (B) Caste and Religion wise population
 (C) Income and poverty level of the society
 (D) Age and Sex composition of population

44. In which of the following ways, Women's role has changed in industrial society?
 (A) They have become independent as they entered the work force and left the household.
 (B) Middle class women were forced to go to work to help support their families.
 (C) They become more dependent on the men since they were not allowed to work.
 (D) Women stayed at home to take care of their family since the men could make enough money to support them.
45. The Industrial Revolution created two new social classes :
 (A) The bourgeoisie and the land owning peasantry
 (B) The proletariat and the merchant class
 (C) Capitalists and the proletariat
 (D) Middle class professionals and land owning aristocrats.
46. Which article of Indian constitution has a provision for exception of making policies favourable to women ?
 (A) Article 15(3) (B) Article 14
 (C) Article 13 (D) Article 16
47. Who among the following wrote 'An Essay on the Principle of Population', giving the fundamental truth of population growth ?
 (A) David Ricardo (B) Milton Friedman
 (C) Thomas Malthus (D) Adam Smith
48. Which year was declared as an International Women's year by U.N. ?
 (A) 1971 (B) 1980 (C) 1975 (D) 1986
49. Who is the highest government functionary responsible for investigation into the constitutional safeguards for Tribals ?
 (A) Governor of the State
 (B) The Commissioner for Schedule Castes and Tribes
 (C) The Tribal Welfare Officer
 (D) The Administrator
50. What is meant by Sex-ratio ?
 (A) The number of females per 1000 males in a population
 (B) The ratio between number of females and number of males in a population.
 (C) The ratio between the number of adult male and adult females in a population.
 (D) The relation between males and females.
51. Who among the following used the word 'demography' for the first time ?
 (A) Achilles Guillard
 (B) T Malthus
 (C) Herbert Spencer
 (D) Ricardo

52. Usually, the developing countries are characterised by :
 (A) High birth rate and low death rate
 (B) Low birth rate and low death rate
 (C) High birth rate and high death rate
 (D) Low birth rate and High death rate
53. The study of composition of marital status of a group of population is called :
 (A) Nuptiality (B) Gamalogy
 (C) Alliance (D) Eugenics
54. Population change is mainly based on :
 (A) Fertility and Mortality (B) Mortality and Migration
 (C) Fertility, Mortality and Migration (D) Fertility and Migration
55. Post Industrial Society is characterized by which one of the following ?
 (A) Declining manufacturing activities.
 (B) Declining political power of technocrats and professionals
 (C) Declining technical bureaucracy
 (D) Increasing professional and technical services as form of economic activities.
56. The death of children below one year of age is known as :
 (A) Intra-uterine mortality
 (B) Child mortality
 (C) Infant mortality
 (D) Neo-natal mortality
57. Discrimination against lower castes is illegal in India under which Article of the Constitution?
 (A) Article 10 (B) Article 13
 (C) Article 15 (D) Article 23
58. In which year the National Commission for Women was established ?
 (A) 1995 (B) 1994 (C) 1992 (D) 1993
59. Which Act fixed the age of marriage of boys and girls in Indian society ?
 (A) Hindu Act (B) Dowry Act
 (C) Roy Act (D) Sharda Act
60. Who said 'Equality is a dream' ?
 (A) Giddings (B) Henry Maine
 (C) Fairchild (D) Gouldner
61. What is the main cause of gender difference ?
 (A) Patriarchal society (B) Economic difference
 (C) Procreation (D) Traditionalism

62. Which of the following society is matrilineal?
 (A) Khasis (B) Nairs of Kerela
 (C) Bhils of Odisha (D) Gond
63. Who wrote the book "Social Change in Modern India" ?
 (A) M S Gore (B) M S Rao
 (C) Yogendra Singh (D) M N Srinivas
64. "Process of uniting of formerly separate groups into one group with obliteration of separate group differences and identification is known as :
 (A) Integration (B) Acclimatisation
 (C) Assimilation (D) Competition
65. Urban oriented development programmes generated urban centered employment which resulted into :
 (A) Rural to rural migration (B) Urban to rural migration
 (C) Rural to urban migration (D) Urban to urban migration
66. Who among the following does not belong to Cyclical Theory of Social Change?
 (A) Spengler (B) Toynbee
 (C) Pareto (D) Lipset
67. The main difference between Caste and Class is that :
 (A) Caste operates in a classless society & class operates in a casteless society.
 (B) The status given to an individual is ascribed in the case of caste, where as in class it is achieved.
 (C) Caste is always closed and class is always open.
 (D) The individual suffers most in the case of caste, whereas in class he does not.
68. Class struggle is most intense in a :
 (A) Capitalistic society (B) Primitive society
 (C) Feudal society (D) Socialistic society
69. Which of the following statements about Caste is INCORRECT ?
 (A) Every caste is more or less a hereditary class.
 (B) Caste is a close class.
 (C) Hindu caste system is rooted in religious order.
 (D) The membership of a caste is voluntary.
70. Membership in the Secondary Groups is :
 (A) Mainly confused
 (B) Mainly smaller
 (C) Mainly voluntary
 (D) Mainly involuntary

71. Who among the following has written the book, "Social Theory and Social Structure" ? :
 (A) Weber (B) Marx (C) Cooley (D) Merton
72. Which of the following is not a feature of Primary Group ?
 (A) Wholistic relation (B) Individual relation
 (C) Self-born relation (D) Extreme difference in goal
73. The term 'Post Industrial Society' was first used by :
 (A) Tylor (B) Daniel Bell
 (C) Morgon (D) Pareto
74. Which among the following is the most common measure used for indicating birth rate ?
 (A) Net Reproduction Rate (B) Crude Birth Rate
 (C) Standardized Birth Rate (D) None of the above
75. Who has used the concept of social structure in sociology the first time ?
 (A) Marx (B) Weber (C) Spencer (D) Durkheim
76. In which year The Untouchability (Offences) Act was passed ?
 (A) 1954 (B) 1955 (C) 1855 (D) 1956
77. The book entitled "Peasant Society and Culture' is written by :
 (A) Robert Redfield (B) Oscar Lewis
 (C) David Cooper (D) Talcott Parsons
78. In which of the following year , Domestic Violence Act was passed in India to protect women?
 (A) 2000 (B) 2005 (C) 2006 (D) 2009
79. Who is the author of the book 'Cast, Class and Occupation' ?
 (A) G.S. Ghurye (B) M.K. Dutta
 (C) P.V. Kane (D) J.H. Huttan
80. Which one of the following Article in the Constitution of India guarantees that the SC and ST will be given special attention while filling up the post of the Government services ?
 (A) Article 338 (B) Article 335
 (C) Article 275 (D) Article 164
81. In a simple traditional society most effective check on authority used to be :
 (A) Magic (B) Religion
 (C) Laws (D) Education
82. Tribe may be an example of :
 (A) Family (B) Association
 (C) Community (D) Caste

83. At the earlier stage Backward Classes Movement in India meant only:
 (A) Non Brahmin Movement (B) Dalit Movement
 (C) Peasant Movement (D) None of the above
84. The book entitled 'India's Changing Villages' is written by :
 (A) S.C. Dube (B) M.N. Srinivas
 (C) Iravati Karve (D) Louis Dumont
85. The simplest definition of Status is that "it represents the position of the Individual in the group". Who defined status in this way ?
 (A) Ogburn and Nimkoff (B) Robert Redfield
 (C) Parsons (D) K.M. Kapadia
86. Which among the following is an INCORRECT statement ?
 (A) Migration of population brings reallocation of resources.
 (B) Causes of infant death may be both, endogenous and exogenous.
 (C) Fertility and fecundity have the same meaning.
 (D) Census of population is a decennial exercise.
87. Which year in India's population growth is known as the year of 'Great Divide'?
 (A) 1901 (B) 1921 (C) 1931 (D) 1951
88. Who has said that "Culture is the man made part of the environment" ?
 (A) Herskovits (B) Tylor
 (C) Redfield (D) Pareto
89. Which among the following is not the element of social action according to Weber ?
 (A) Actor (B) Situation
 (C) Organisation (D) Ends
90. There are only two specific articles in the Constitution that explicitly guarantee the protection of the interest of minorities in India. These Articles are :
 (A) 25 and 26 (B) 23 and 24
 (C) 29 and 30 (D) 31 and 32
91. Who defines classes in terms of their relationship to the instruments of production and the distribution of wealth ?
 (A) Karl Marx (B) Max Weber
 (C) Bogardus (D) Coser
92. Society brings about acceptance of basic norms through techniques and strategies for preventing deviant human behavior, this process is termed
 (A) Labeling (B) Social Control
 (C) Law (D) Stigmatization

93. People who have excelled themselves in the field of their activity: social, political, economic, religion, etc. are called :
 (A) Superior (B) Authority
 (C) Elite (D) Powerful
94. Imposition of power by a small group of people over a large number of people is called :
 (A) Monopoly (B) Will
 (C) Coercion (D) Hegemony
95. The book entitled 'Principles of Sociology' is written by :
 (A) S.C. Dube (B) Cooley
 (C) G.S. Ghurye (D) Spencer
96. Who among the following said that, "Where there is life, there is society" ?
 (A) MacIver (B) Kingsley Davis
 (C) Cooley (D) Karl Marx
97. Who among the following has given the functional view of society ?
 (A) Parsons (B) Spencer
 (C) Auguste Comte (D) Giddings
98. In open societies social mobility depends upon :
 (A) Family status
 (B) Religious background
 (C) Caste background
 (D) Personal achievements of the people
99. In the all India competition of services, reservation for the scheduled caste candidates is to the extent of :
 (A) 22% (B) 7.5% (C) 15% (D) 17.5%
100. In which year The National Population Policy was declared in India?
 (A) 1977 (B) 1976 (C) 1975 (D) 1974
